

DUPLOOY, BOER REFUGEE, GETS HIS LIBERTY AT LAST.



DAVID S. DUPLOOY.

David S. Duplooy, the courageous Boer refugee who arrived in New York as a stowaway on the British steamship Trinidad yesterday, was released from Ellis Island this morning by the Board of Immigration Commissioners.

He was taken in charge by Mr. R. Von H. Schramm, of No. 125 West One Hundred and Eleventh street, who has guaranteed that he will take care of him.

"I will give him work here or on my ranch in Colorado," said Mr. Schramm. "The poor fellow doesn't know just what to do yet. I think perhaps he will prefer the free ranch life to life in the city. He is at liberty to choose for himself."

Boers Will Never Give Up.
"I shall stay here and go to work," said Duplooy to an Evening World reporter. "My heart bleeds for my country, but I think it would be best for me not to go back now, at any rate."
"Will the Boers ever give up?" asked the reporter.

Duplooy drew up his six feet of bone and muscle, his face became hard and his black eyes flashed.
"Never," he cried. "The Boers will fight until the last Boer in the Transvaal is dead or captured."
A telegram was received this morning by the Immigration Board from H. E. Neis, President of the Boer Relief Fund, of Paterson, N. J., asking if Duplooy had been released and offering to give bond for him.

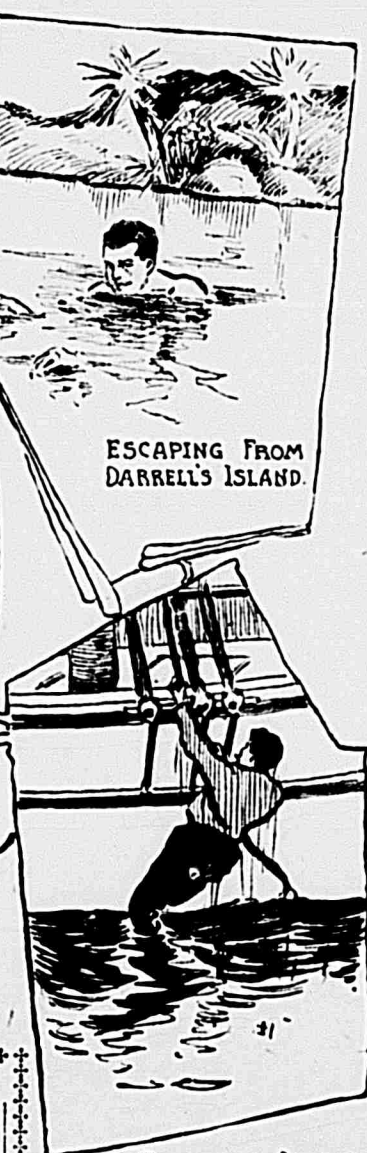
"There was never any doubt for a minute," said Deputy Commissioner McSweeney. "That Duplooy would be released. It was an ordinary stowaway case. All that held him was the fact that the Board had to be assured that

The Stowaway Taken in Charge by R. Von H. Schramm and Other Friends—He Visits the Pulitzer Building and Views the Great City.

he would not become a public charge, and a line of the had to be paid by the steamship company for bringing him in. When the fine was paid and his future was assured he was allowed to go."

Swam Among Sharks.
Although there were many cases before the Board ahead of that of Duplooy he was taken up the first thing this morning. The members held that a man who will swim four miles in a shark-infested bay and hide himself away in the coal bunkers of a steamship in the tropics in order to gain liberty ought to be helped on his way.

William White, Chairman of the Board; H. C. Holer, F. A. Keppler, Charles Seney and E. N. Chase, Secretaries, were seated about the long table in the meeting-room when Duplooy was brought in. The young fellow was much refreshed after a night of comfortable sleep. He wore a pair of homespun woolen trousers that appeared to be about two inches thick, a white collarless shirt, heavy toggles and a long overcoat. His attire was not comfortable.



CLIMBING ABOARD SHIP.

able, but it was the only attire he had. Free at last.

Edward S. White, representing the Consul for the Orange Free State, and Mr. Schramm appeared on behalf of Duplooy. Both promised to be liable for his welfare. The fine was paid and the Commissioners told the young Boer he was free.

"I never felt any fear that I would be sent back," he said smilingly. "The Board was impossible to return me to prison."
Many of the immigrants cheered Duplooy as he made his way to the boat. He was released at the Battery by a free country and it would have been impossible to return him to prison.

Many of the immigrants cheered Duplooy as he made his way to the boat. He was released at the Battery by a free country and it would have been impossible to return him to prison.

As soon as he was released from Ellis Island he boarded the next boat and came at once to Manhattan. In company with Mr. R. von H. Schramm and Edward S. White, counsel for the Consul of the Orange Free State, he entered a carriage and was driven to the Pulitzer Building. He was taken to the dome and there beheld his first view of New York.

He looked in astonishment at the mass of roofs and tall buildings spread out before him. When he had gazed for ten minutes at the great panorama of the metropolis he was asked what he thought of the city.

"I am confused," he said. "I cannot answer. I should like to remain here a day; then I would tell you."

Visits Pulitzer Building.
As soon as he was released from Ellis Island he boarded the next boat and came at once to Manhattan. In company with Mr. R. von H. Schramm and Edward S. White, counsel for the Consul of the Orange Free State, he entered a carriage and was driven to the Pulitzer Building. He was taken to the dome and there beheld his first view of New York.

He looked in astonishment at the mass of roofs and tall buildings spread out before him. When he had gazed for ten minutes at the great panorama of the metropolis he was asked what he thought of the city.

"I am confused," he said. "I cannot answer. I should like to remain here a day; then I would tell you."

Visits Pulitzer Building.
As soon as he was released from Ellis Island he boarded the next boat and came at once to Manhattan. In company with Mr. R. von H. Schramm and Edward S. White, counsel for the Consul of the Orange Free State, he entered a carriage and was driven to the Pulitzer Building. He was taken to the dome and there beheld his first view of New York.

He looked in astonishment at the mass of roofs and tall buildings spread out before him. When he had gazed for ten minutes at the great panorama of the metropolis he was asked what he thought of the city.

"I am confused," he said. "I cannot answer. I should like to remain here a day; then I would tell you."

Visits Pulitzer Building.
As soon as he was released from Ellis Island he boarded the next boat and came at once to Manhattan. In company with Mr. R. von H. Schramm and Edward S. White, counsel for the Consul of the Orange Free State, he entered a carriage and was driven to the Pulitzer Building. He was taken to the dome and there beheld his first view of New York.

He looked in astonishment at the mass of roofs and tall buildings spread out before him. When he had gazed for ten minutes at the great panorama of the metropolis he was asked what he thought of the city.

"I am confused," he said. "I cannot answer. I should like to remain here a day; then I would tell you."

Visits Pulitzer Building.
As soon as he was released from Ellis Island he boarded the next boat and came at once to Manhattan. In company with Mr. R. von H. Schramm and Edward S. White, counsel for the Consul of the Orange Free State, he entered a carriage and was driven to the Pulitzer Building. He was taken to the dome and there beheld his first view of New York.

He looked in astonishment at the mass of roofs and tall buildings spread out before him. When he had gazed for ten minutes at the great panorama of the metropolis he was asked what he thought of the city.

THOUGHT DEAD; WIFE WED AGAIN

Appellate Court Decides Legality of Mrs. Taylor's Marriage.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court today handed down a decision in the case of an appeal by Washington H. Taylor from a decree and judgment of separation obtained by his wife, Catherine Taylor. The case presented an interesting point of law. The facts are as follows:

Catherine Taylor married John Dennis on Jan. 12, 1899, and lived with him till some time in 1902, when he disappeared. She alleges that she made all possible inquiries as to his whereabouts and finally became convinced that he was dead.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.

The Court holds that under the statute which declares that a marriage is void when contracted by a person whose husband or wife by a former marriage is living, except such person be such person to be living during that time, Mrs. Taylor's second marriage was therefore legal.

The judgment and order appealed from are, therefore, affirmed with costs. All the Judges concurred.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.

The Court holds that under the statute which declares that a marriage is void when contracted by a person whose husband or wife by a former marriage is living, except such person be such person to be living during that time, Mrs. Taylor's second marriage was therefore legal.

The judgment and order appealed from are, therefore, affirmed with costs. All the Judges concurred.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.

The Court holds that under the statute which declares that a marriage is void when contracted by a person whose husband or wife by a former marriage is living, except such person be such person to be living during that time, Mrs. Taylor's second marriage was therefore legal.

The judgment and order appealed from are, therefore, affirmed with costs. All the Judges concurred.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.

The Court holds that under the statute which declares that a marriage is void when contracted by a person whose husband or wife by a former marriage is living, except such person be such person to be living during that time, Mrs. Taylor's second marriage was therefore legal.

The judgment and order appealed from are, therefore, affirmed with costs. All the Judges concurred.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.

The Court holds that under the statute which declares that a marriage is void when contracted by a person whose husband or wife by a former marriage is living, except such person be such person to be living during that time, Mrs. Taylor's second marriage was therefore legal.

JAM OF BIDDERS AT BRIDGE SALE.

Rush to Buy Houses Condemned for New East River Span.

The sale of the buildings condemned for the purpose of making way for the approach to the new bridge at Delancey street was begun today. The buildings sold were on a strip of land running along on the south side of Delancey street from the East River to Clinton street.

Owing to the injunction asked for by Patricia Connolly, known as the "Mayor of Poverty Hollow," many of the tenants of the building stayed in their homes while the sale was going on. Peter F. Meyer personally conducted

the sale from a carriage which was driven from place to place. Sometimes only one house was sold and sometimes several would be bunched together. Bidding was lively as a rule, and was not all by building-material men.

A number of speculative buyers were on hand, and they had the money ready in each case to pay for the purchases. The sale was strictly for cash. Sometimes a man without a collar would secure a house and at once produce a roll of money generally of \$100 bills.

The presence of many of these men in the crowd proved a rare field for pickpockets, and there were several Central office detectives in the crowd. Mr. Meyer had a bodyguard of policemen. His clerks and assistants were in the carriage with him. Wherever he drove the surging crowd of excited bidders and onlookers rushed after him, creating a deafening din.

GEN. WOOD'S CONDITION.
Unchanged, but Case Is Said to Be Progressing Favorably.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Acting Adjutant-General Wood received a cable message today from Major H. L. Scott, Seventh Cavalry, at Havana. He said that while the condition of Gen. Wood is unchanged, the case is progressing favorably.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.

The Court holds that under the statute which declares that a marriage is void when contracted by a person whose husband or wife by a former marriage is living, except such person be such person to be living during that time, Mrs. Taylor's second marriage was therefore legal.

The judgment and order appealed from are, therefore, affirmed with costs. All the Judges concurred.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.

The Court holds that under the statute which declares that a marriage is void when contracted by a person whose husband or wife by a former marriage is living, except such person be such person to be living during that time, Mrs. Taylor's second marriage was therefore legal.

The judgment and order appealed from are, therefore, affirmed with costs. All the Judges concurred.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.

The Court holds that under the statute which declares that a marriage is void when contracted by a person whose husband or wife by a former marriage is living, except such person be such person to be living during that time, Mrs. Taylor's second marriage was therefore legal.

The judgment and order appealed from are, therefore, affirmed with costs. All the Judges concurred.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.

The Court holds that under the statute which declares that a marriage is void when contracted by a person whose husband or wife by a former marriage is living, except such person be such person to be living during that time, Mrs. Taylor's second marriage was therefore legal.

The judgment and order appealed from are, therefore, affirmed with costs. All the Judges concurred.

JAM OF BIDDERS AT BRIDGE SALE.

Rush to Buy Houses Condemned for New East River Span.

The sale of the buildings condemned for the purpose of making way for the approach to the new bridge at Delancey street was begun today. The buildings sold were on a strip of land running along on the south side of Delancey street from the East River to Clinton street.

Owing to the injunction asked for by Patricia Connolly, known as the "Mayor of Poverty Hollow," many of the tenants of the building stayed in their homes while the sale was going on. Peter F. Meyer personally conducted

the sale from a carriage which was driven from place to place. Sometimes only one house was sold and sometimes several would be bunched together. Bidding was lively as a rule, and was not all by building-material men.

A number of speculative buyers were on hand, and they had the money ready in each case to pay for the purchases. The sale was strictly for cash. Sometimes a man without a collar would secure a house and at once produce a roll of money generally of \$100 bills.

The presence of many of these men in the crowd proved a rare field for pickpockets, and there were several Central office detectives in the crowd. Mr. Meyer had a bodyguard of policemen. His clerks and assistants were in the carriage with him. Wherever he drove the surging crowd of excited bidders and onlookers rushed after him, creating a deafening din.

GEN. WOOD'S CONDITION.
Unchanged, but Case Is Said to Be Progressing Favorably.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Acting Adjutant-General Wood received a cable message today from Major H. L. Scott, Seventh Cavalry, at Havana. He said that while the condition of Gen. Wood is unchanged, the case is progressing favorably.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.

The Court holds that under the statute which declares that a marriage is void when contracted by a person whose husband or wife by a former marriage is living, except such person be such person to be living during that time, Mrs. Taylor's second marriage was therefore legal.

The judgment and order appealed from are, therefore, affirmed with costs. All the Judges concurred.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.

The Court holds that under the statute which declares that a marriage is void when contracted by a person whose husband or wife by a former marriage is living, except such person be such person to be living during that time, Mrs. Taylor's second marriage was therefore legal.

The judgment and order appealed from are, therefore, affirmed with costs. All the Judges concurred.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.

The Court holds that under the statute which declares that a marriage is void when contracted by a person whose husband or wife by a former marriage is living, except such person be such person to be living during that time, Mrs. Taylor's second marriage was therefore legal.

The judgment and order appealed from are, therefore, affirmed with costs. All the Judges concurred.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.

The Court holds that under the statute which declares that a marriage is void when contracted by a person whose husband or wife by a former marriage is living, except such person be such person to be living during that time, Mrs. Taylor's second marriage was therefore legal.

The judgment and order appealed from are, therefore, affirmed with costs. All the Judges concurred.

JAM OF BIDDERS AT BRIDGE SALE.

Rush to Buy Houses Condemned for New East River Span.

The sale of the buildings condemned for the purpose of making way for the approach to the new bridge at Delancey street was begun today. The buildings sold were on a strip of land running along on the south side of Delancey street from the East River to Clinton street.

Owing to the injunction asked for by Patricia Connolly, known as the "Mayor of Poverty Hollow," many of the tenants of the building stayed in their homes while the sale was going on. Peter F. Meyer personally conducted

the sale from a carriage which was driven from place to place. Sometimes only one house was sold and sometimes several would be bunched together. Bidding was lively as a rule, and was not all by building-material men.

A number of speculative buyers were on hand, and they had the money ready in each case to pay for the purchases. The sale was strictly for cash. Sometimes a man without a collar would secure a house and at once produce a roll of money generally of \$100 bills.

The presence of many of these men in the crowd proved a rare field for pickpockets, and there were several Central office detectives in the crowd. Mr. Meyer had a bodyguard of policemen. His clerks and assistants were in the carriage with him. Wherever he drove the surging crowd of excited bidders and onlookers rushed after him, creating a deafening din.

GEN. WOOD'S CONDITION.
Unchanged, but Case Is Said to Be Progressing Favorably.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Acting Adjutant-General Wood received a cable message today from Major H. L. Scott, Seventh Cavalry, at Havana. He said that while the condition of Gen. Wood is unchanged, the case is progressing favorably.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.

The Court holds that under the statute which declares that a marriage is void when contracted by a person whose husband or wife by a former marriage is living, except such person be such person to be living during that time, Mrs. Taylor's second marriage was therefore legal.

The judgment and order appealed from are, therefore, affirmed with costs. All the Judges concurred.

On Jan. 6, 1901, she married Washington H. Taylor, after consulting a lawyer as to whether it was necessary to first secure a divorce from the former husband. The lawyer advised her it was unnecessary.

John Dennis was not dead, however, and did not die till Aug. 15, 1878. When this became known to Mrs. Taylor and her husband they agreed to go on living together as husband and wife.

Some time in 1901 Taylor abandoned his wife, the trial court fixing the final separation in 1902, and Mrs. Taylor brought action for separation and obtained the decree and judgment, which is appealed against, on Jan. 11, 1901.

The point which the Appellate Court was called upon to decide was whether the marriage to Taylor was void on account of Mrs. Taylor's former husband, Dennis, being alive at the time of the ceremony.